

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 701.]

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[Vol. XIII.]

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NO science is more abstruse than that of government. The impenetrable clouds of political ignorance that have enveloped the world, and rendered the human race wretched for ages, abundantly testify to this assertion. Three fourths of the difficulties of society, have arisen from unwholesome political regulations. The inundations of human blood that have deluged the earth in consequence of religious disputes, would have been spared, had man been under the governance of the salutary opinions of equal liberty, that prevail in modern times. If natural equality had been acknowledged, myriads of unhappy, infuriated mortals, who shed their blood in opposition to, and defence of the pretensions of tyrants, would have lived and obviated the misery which arose from their deaths. The multifarious evils of six thousand years experience, pointed the way to useful discoveries, and brought government to its present perfection. Had not men informed their minds of the past, and profited by the experience of their predecessors, they would still have remained in darkness. Fortunately for us, this has not been the case, *always* in America; the most enlightened and best informed have been trusted with the offices of legislation, and the happiest effects have been produced.

Government is instituted by the people for their mutual good, and all are equally entitled to a participation of legislation. But as it is inconvenient for all the citizens of a large state, to convene together, for the purpose of framing laws for their governance, it becomes necessary, that a delegation of representatives, from all parts of the state, should be entrusted with that important duty. And in making this delegation they should be particular in selecting persons possessed of talents and virtue; as the only safeguard and security, for the faithful promotion of their interests. Are all the citizens of Kentucky influenced by these motives? forry am I to acknowledge the converse of this is true. With shame be it told, that there are among us some like Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, who sell their right of suffrage for a drink of grog, a flick of the hand, or a moving of the hat. Others from a ridiculous local prejudice, vote for a candidate no wife qualified, who lives in their own neighborhood, that they may indulge the pitiful pride of boasting that their own part of the country triumphed. Again you will hear persons declaring their intentions of preferring a candidate, because he is an old resident; or perhaps has rendered his country some military services: when possibly he knows no more of the science of legislation, than he does of mending a ploughshare. Such persons must suppose that nothing else appertains to an office than, the reception of the salary, and in filling it, they are granting a sinecure. If I have a piece of business to transact, which I cannot conveniently attend to, and employ my friend to do it, merely because he has rendered me a kindness; altho he knows nothing about it, and is unable to perform it, would not my conduct be very absurd? For my friend's acts of kindness, I should render retribution? but he could not expect me to employ him to transact my business, when his incapacity might do me so much injury. If a citizen deserves well of his country, either in a civil or military capacity, he should receive the approbation of his countrymen, and the pecuniary reward annexed to the office. But to elect an individual to predominate in civil affairs, in consideration of his knowledge in tactics, barely, is as incongruous, as to promote an illiterate common soldier to the chief command, as a reward for mere personal bravery, when the consequence might be the destruction of the whole army. Farther, you will hear some giving as a reason for preferring an individual "that he is a mighty clever man, an obliging neighbor, and an industrious farmer," acknowledging at the same time, that he is unlettered, and knows nothing of laws or government. How preposterous is this!—to expect him to mend a law without knowing what it is; or to enact a better without having read the old one. If I was to send my son to this good honest man to learn latin, concluding that he could teach it, as he is so clever, and such a good neighbor, it would not be more ludicrous, than the practice of sending such persons to legislate for us. To

fit a man for any mechanical avocation, it is necessary he should serve an apprenticeship; but it would seem all men are born legislators, and as soon as a man becomes wealthy enough to get elected he fits up the trade of law making. But however, on the other hand, it may be said, this folly does not universally prevail; there are many who are sensible of the value of wholesome laws; who with our government administered with economy, and who are desirous of maintaining our national respectability—that our assembly should not disgrace the republican form of government. This class of citizens eliminate men by their virtue and talents, they enquire into the fitness of candidates for offices, and make their election accordingly.

A SPECTATOR.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, November 1.

Reports prevail both in France and Germany, that a negotiation for peace has commenced between the French Directory and the Cabinet of Vienna; and that those who proceed to speculate on the subject say, that Francis II. is to be recognized as sovereign of the restored Roman Empire on its old basis.

On the frontiers of Italy, particularly in the Genoese territory, the French will, no doubt, continue their endeavors to maintain themselves. The Neapolitan and Papal dominions are almost completely rid of them. The garrison of Ancona, it is supposed, will immediately capitulate, on hearing of the surrender of Rome, and Civita Vecchia.

November 2.

An article from Stutgard mentions, that the French who had advanced to Old Brissach, have been repulsed and forced to retrace the Rhine.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains the terms of capitulation of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Cornetto. The garrisons are to proceed to France. The fall of Ancona is expected to take place immediately. There will then be no more troops in Middle or Lower Italy. The King of Sardinia, it is said, returned to Turin the first of last month.

November 13.

The Dublin mails which arrived yesterday morning inform us, that the Irish Parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th of next month. The proclamation does not state that it is then to meet for the dispatch of business.

In order to reduce the course of exchange upon London, which has for some time past been so much against Ireland, several plans have been submitted to government. A Dublin paper says, that the following has been approved by government. "It is to give currency to the bank of England, and the bank of Ireland notes mutually in both countries, by which means the merchant who has payments to remit to London, instead of paying 12 or 14 per cent. for bills, will be enabled to transmit bank paper by post without any loss."

Eight of those members of the Irish house of commons who opposed the introduction of the question of Union in the first instance, have signed public resolutions in its support.

A very considerable and most respectable mercantile Swedish house stopped payment on Tuesday, and yesterday the same misfortune happened to another large house in Fen-church-street.

Lord Keith is going out immediately to take the command of the Mediterranean—Upon his lordship's arrival, Lord Nelson will return to England.

November 15.

Yesterday evening were received the Paris journals to the 8th inst. inclusive. Their contents are by no means uninteresting.

In respect to the affairs of Italy, it appears by the Monitor that on the 21st ultimo, the headquarters of the French were at Coni, and the advanced guard at Villa Franca, in Piedmont. Ceva was bombarded and Tortona threatened. The Austrians are said to be entirely expelled from the neighborhood of Genoa, and to have suffered some loss in their retreat.

The same papers state, in a letter from Nice, of the 22d ult. that the centre of

the French army is marching forward, and that Suza and Rivoli are again in the hands of the republicans, under the command of Gen. Dubesme, who is not above two leagues from Turin. The left wing has also made a movement. A column passed Little Saint Bernard, repulsed the Austrian general Haddicks, corps, and took possession of Aosta, so that the communication between the valley of that name, and the army of Helvetia is about to be re-established.

Letters from Lombardy announce, that detachments are sending from the grand Austrian army in Italy to reinforce Suwarow and prince Charles in the Grisons and Tyrol.

The French army of the Rhine continues to advance into the interior of Germany—Philipburgh is again besieged; and by a telegraphic dispatch from Strasbourg, which has been officially communicated to the two councils, it appears that the enemy entered Stutgard, the capital of the Dutchy of Wurttemberg, on the 1st inst. having previously taken all the Austrian posts upon the Neckar. Under these circumstances, it has been thought fit to provision & strengthen the fortresses on the Danube, particularly Ulm.—General Massena also asserts to have gained some advantages in the Grison country, Marshal Suwarow is reported to be ill at Feldkirch, though, in another paper, he is said to have joined general Korfikow. There is no mention made of any new operation on the part of the Archduke, whose army extends from Stockach and Singen towards Villingen, opposite to Schaffhausen and the Brigau. The Monitor as well as Redacteur assert, that the two commanders are very much dissatisfied with each other.

The Hamburg mails may be expected to contain some important explanations on this subject.

Massena has sent the details of his various battles and victories from October 25 to November 9. Of this our readers have already all the facts; and the letter, which occupies almost the whole space of two Redacteurs, will be interesting only as a piece of history to be compared with the Vienna Gazette.

By the invitation of the Prussian court, a new congress is to be formed at Hildesheim in Westphalia, to which all the princes and states within the line of neutrality are to send deputies, for the purpose of providing for the Prussian army of observation, which is to consist of 45,000 men, without including the Hanoverian troops, who occupy the Upper Weser.

It is strongly asserted in the most accredited French papers, that the convention signed at Alkmaar, contains secret articles of the greatest importance.

Admiral Bruix, is ordered to repair instantly to Breit.

The Paris papers report that the French directory has demanded of the Senate of Hamburg, fourteen millions of livres, as a reparation for the injury of delivering up Napper Tandy; and that the Senate is to lay a tax of three per cent on the value of each estate to defray the same.

From the same authority we learn, that the king of Prussia has prohibited the exportation of all gold, as well as the entry of British merchandize, into his dominions.

Twenty-four cardinals have arrived at Venice, but no time is yet fixed for the choice of a Pope.

Sir Sidney Smith continues at the island of Cyprus.

It is asserted that the chancellor of the exchequer has succeeded in his application to the bank for a docteur, as a price for the renewal of their Charter, which has twelve years yet to run. He is to have the loan of three millions for six years without interest.

The very large purchases which are made at the present season of the year for the redemption of the national debt, have begun to have their effect. The funds yesterday rose upwards of half per cent.

In consequence of the general distress among the merchants, it is understood that the bank proposes to extend the period of its discounts, which has hitherto been limited at two months. It is said that the discounts will be extended to 4ix, and even eight months, on security proportionate to the time the bills have to run.

FRANCE.

Council of Five Hundred.

Sitting of Nov. 7.

The President read the following message:

"The Executive Directory has received a telegraphic dispatch from Strasbourg, which it transmits to you with great satisfaction—It is conceived in the following words:

"On the 31st of October the army of the Rhine carried all the posts of the enemy on the Neckar. Eight hundred men were made prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is considerable. A great quantity of bellying artillery, of immense magazines, and the city of Stutgard, are in our power."

ARMY OF DANUBE.

Head-quarters at Zurich, Nov. 3. '99. Massena, commander in chief to the Minister at War.

"Citizen Minister, I had given orders to Gen. Soult to repel, in concert with the division under the command of Gen. Loison, all the enemies who might remain on the left bank of the Rhine.

"Gen. Loison left Differis with the 38th demi-brigade, and was joined at Fleims by the first battalion of the 44th, arrived from Elm, and led by the Adjutant Comper. Gen. Loison marched to Treins, attacked the enemy there, and forced them to retreat to Lamius, while Gen. Mortier with two battalions of the 25th light, and a detachment of the 10th regiment of horse Chasseurs, attacked such of the enemy as remained behind Vettes defending by the Konkels. They opposed a vain resistance; the brave 25th, according to custom, repelled them with their bayonets, and forced them to abandon the frontiers which they occupied. Gen. Mortier carried into execution a charge with his cavalry, by which he made 200 prisoners.

"The enemy sensible of the importance of defending Lamius, assembled all their forces at the defile of Konkels. (these forces consisted of four battalions.) He was anxious at any price to prevent them from penetrating; but a charge of the 25th made at a very critical moment occasioned the rout of the enemy, with the loss of all their positions, and two 3 pounders; 300 prisoners have remained in our possession.

The enemy in the greatest disorder re-crossed the Rhine, burning the bridges Reichenau and Feldburgh with such combustible matter as they had prepared. The junction of the troops of generals Loison, and Mortier took place at that spot.

The result of the whole of these operations is the total expulsion of the enemy's troops who were on the left bank of the Rhine in the Grisons, the capture of two cannon, and 500, prisoners, among whom were nine officers and many killed and wounded.—On our part we had only three killed, and ten wounded. The generals below the highest praise on their troops. All of them did their duty in the most perfect manner.

"MASSENA."

Germany.

Frontiers of Swabia, October 3.

Copy of a declaration made by his imperial majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, to the members of the Germanic empire.

"His imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, ever animated with zeal for the cause of sovereigns, and wishing to put a stop to the ravages and disorders which have been spread by the impious government under which France groans, to the remotest countries, being fully determined to dispatch his sea and land forces for the support of the sufferers, and to restore royalty in France, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to re-establish the ancient forms of government in the United Netherlands, and in the Swiss Cantons; to maintain the integrity of the German empire; and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquility of Europe: Providence has blessed his arms, and hitherto the Russian troops have triumphed over the enemies of thrones, religion and social order.

"His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having thus declared his views and the motives by which he is guided, addresses this declaration to all the mem.

bers of the German empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his, to destroy their common enemy as speedily as possible, to found on his ruins permanent tranquility for themselves and their posterity.

"Should his imperial majesty of all the Russias perceive that they support his views, and rally around him, he will, instead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertion, and not to heat his sword before he has seen the downfall of the monster which threatens to crush all legal authorities. But, should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recall his forces to his states, and to give up a cause badly supported by those who ought to have the greatest share in its triumphs.

Carolina, Sept. 25, (O. S.) 1799.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

A ship with 250 French foldies and 20 officers, belonging to the garrison of Corfu have been taken by an Algerine corsair, and liberated again.

In Bourdeaux and other ports, an embargo has been laid on account of the projected sailing of the Brest combined fleet.

The intelligence from Lyons, that fifty sail of shipping has appeared off Frejus, with the remains of the Egyptian French army, is false, as general Buonaparte has concluded a treaty with the Porte relative to the evacuation of Egypt.

October 29.

The speech of Maffredo on presenting to the Executive Directory the credentials by which the Spanish government, authorise him to concert with that of the French republic every thing relative to the destination of the combined fleets, was to the following purport.

Citizens Directors.

The interest both of France and Spain required the union of their naval forces: the experience of all wars, and especially of the present war attests the importance of this measure, as well by the disasters which have followed its being neglected, as by the happy consequences which have resulted from its adoption. We may judge how far England is convinced of this by the efforts which she made on the present occasion to prevent this junction, by assembling in the Mediterranean a naval armament, so vastly superior to ours even after their union. It cannot be doubted that this union will have more influence even than a victory on the success of the cause of the two allied powers.

M. Massarado then entered into some private details after which he continued in the following terms.

To these evident proofs of the sincerity of his Catholic Majesty in his alliance with France, of the religious zeal with which his heart is attached to this happy principle, which must operate to the advantage of the two nations, to these clear evidences of the desire he has at all times had to concur by his arms to consolidate it, he now adds, that of leaving to your wisdom the care of employing them, confiding to me that of knowing the plans which you may form to this effect, imposing upon me the obligation of examining them, of proposing to you my opinions, and of adopting and executing every thing which, in the result, may appear necessary, or expedient, in the same manner as if I had received a formal order from himself. I should be affrighted at this task, were I not encouraged by two emboldening considerations. 1st. By the opinion entertained by the king, my master whom I serve with all the powers of my understanding, without knowing any other road than that of truth, by explaining it with the simplicity of noble frankness, which ought to characterize it, by following no other guide than the interest and dignity of his name, and the good of my country. 2d. By the persuasion I have that a long connexion with the French armisties the distinguished place which I hold in them, and the intimate relations which by this means I had with the generals, the captains, and other officers, respecting the service, have made me merit from France the honorable reputation of being personally attached to this great nation with an ardent desire for its prosperity. Animated by these two motives citizens directors, I shall not hesitate to present to you freely my ideas respecting the plans which you may form for the employment of the naval forces against the common enemy. It cannot be denied that some unfortunate events have taken place; but besides that the combined armament at Brest is already so respectable the king my sovereign has still at Ferrol, and at Cadix, a considerable force of which he can make use. Let us put the whole in motion with the energy, which these difficulties both in order to effect enterprises worthy of their grandeur, and let the exertion of its efforts force England to an ho-

norable, solid and durable peace, conformable to the wishes of the two governments, and to the voice of humanity. I have given an account citizens directors, to the king, my master, of all the proofs of consideration which I have received from you, and of all the honorable attentions which have been paid me by your orders on my road from Brest to this capital. His majesty desires me to thank you from himself—I discharge this duty with the double satisfaction of expressing to you at the same time, my personal gratitude for all the respect with which you have honored me, & of entreating you to join with the homage of my respect for the Executive Directory, the ardor of the zeal which I consecrate to France in the service of my destination, as employed by its magnanimous and faithful ally, the Catholic king my sovereign.

REPLY

Of the President of the Directory.

SIR,

Not only the interest of the two allied nations, but of all the nations of Europe, is to unite against a power, pulled up by some successes purchased by treachery, or obtained by the number of its ships, still more than by the courage of those who command them, pretends exclusively to the dominion of the seas. The ambitious plans of its perfidious government are at last known. From a small corner of the earth, which the sun appears to enlighten with regret, it pretends to rule the world, to preside over the destinies of all states, to regulate the form of government of all nations. Not sufficiently recollecting that a province of France is able to conquer their whole Island—the English, who are only dangerous to their allies, whose interest and glory they compromise call upon themselves, by their insolent pretensions, the whole weight of the two Great Powers.

The executive directory, who lately expelled to the king of Spain, in the person of his ambassador, the sincere attachment of the French republic for the Spanish nation, rejoices in this new occasion of publishing its sentiments of esteem, of harmony and confidence, which render unalterable the alliance of two nations as generous as great. Thus the same nation shall have consecrated, by two memorable epochs, this intimate connection between the king of Spain and the executive directory. The inauguration of the foundation of the republic shall signalize the one, by the remembrance of the principles of eternal justice, upon which the French people founded their power: the other, which clothes itself in the solemnities of victories, will attest both the indefatigable activity, and the triumph of its power over its enemies. The executive directory, in approaching these two, were rejoiced to represent them to the king of Spain, as the most happy pledge which a great nation could offer to its ally. The one will recall to his mind the fidelity of the alliances of the French people, the other the energetic courage which it displays in defence of its friends. The moment is arrived at which the Spaniards, who so often placed themselves by their victories in the first rank of nations, are about to unite their glorious arms to the triumphant arms of the French.—Soon perfidious England will learn what the magnanimous re-entment of generosity can effect against duplicity, cold barbarity, and immoderate ambition. Then this colossal, which by the impulsion of an imaginary greatness imposes upon its blinded admirers, will tremble to its base, of which in vain it attempts to disguise the weakness. Then Europe will judge between the heroes who only triumph to give peace to the world, and the sanguinary English, who only hold out the bait of their gold to purchase war, to corrupt weakness, and to scatter discord.

What time was more worthy of this generous enterprise, than that in which the foil of Europe is about to be purged of those numerous hordes which northern barbarism has sold to British corruption, in which every where the Russian anathema with his blood for his insolent audacity, in which Helvetia feels the yoke to which Austria meditated to subject her, broken, in which republican valor secures Batavia from the oppression of English spoilers, in which a complete Turkish arm expiates the affair of Aboukir, in which, in fine, the English have experienced that wherever they debarb their allies, even upon the borders of Egypt, their exiles a Quiberon.

The attention which we have so much pleasure in yielding you, Monsieur General, is due as well to the personal esteem which your distinguished talents have acquired, as to your honorable situation of commander of the naval forces of an allied nation; and the executive directory is pleased to consider the new marks of

confidence which the wife monarch who governs it has bestowed on you as a new proof of his attachment to the French republic, of his desire to give to the combined forces of the two nations, a direction worthy of both powers: of forcing, in fine, a government which has only the power of disturbing every other, to receive peace, of which its madnes has too long removed the blessings, desired as they have been by all the nations.

American Intelligence.

Virginia.

NORFOLK, January 14.

By a letter from a respectable public character in Philadelphia, we understand that it is probable, that major gen. Lee will be appointed commander in chief of the armies of the United States.—The high military character of this gentleman will, no doubt, make this appointment very acceptable to the army and the public in general.

ALEXANDRIA, January 18.

STATE OF VERMONT.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Windsor, September 5, 1799.

Resolved, that the senators and representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, be and they are hereby requested to use their best endeavors, that congress propose to the legislatures of the several states, the following amendment to the constitution of the U. States, to wit:

That the electors of president and vice president, in giving their votes, shall respectively distinguish the persons whom they desire to be president from the one they desire to be vice president, by annexing the word president or vice president, as the case may require, to the proper name voted for. And the person having the greatest number of votes for vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors chosen, shall be vice president. And if there be no choice, and two or more persons shall have the highest number of votes, and those equal the senate shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for vice president. And, if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the senate shall, in like manner, choose a vice president. But, in choosing the vice president, the votes shall be taken by states: the senators from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states: and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And, in case the senators and representatives of this state in congress, shall find that the aforesaid amendment is not conformable to the sentiments of a constitutional majority of both branches of the national legislature, they are hereby requested to modify the same, as to meet the sentiments of such majority.

Provided however, That any amendment which may be agreed on, shall oblige the electors to designate the person they desire to be president, from the one whom they desire may be vice president. Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested, forthwith to transmit the same to the senators and representatives of this state in congress. And also transmit the same to the supreme executives of the several states.

Sent up for concurrence.

Attell,

SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, clerk. In council, November 5, 1798. Read, and concurred unanimously.

Attell,

RICARD WHITNEY, sec'y.

A true copy examined,

Attell,

RO. HOPKINS, sec'y of state.

RICHMOND, January 28

Col. RICHARD KENNON, of Mecklenburg county, is elected Speaker of the Senate of this state, in the place of ARCHIBALD STUART, Esq. appointed to the Judiciary.

By the arrival of the Antelope we have a report which was current in Liverpool, stating that Buonaparte had put himself at the head of the troops in the vicinity of Paris, abolished the directory and the two councils, and assumed the supreme authority of the nation—or in other words, made himself that despicable thing called a king. The report adds, that Mureau was constituted the second in command, that is, grand vizier to Sultan Buonaparte.

The British news-makers having failed in all their attempts to kill Buonaparte while he was in Egypt, and now that his person is no longer at their disposal, they have determined at least to damn his fame by making him a king.

Epir. Times.

Lexington, February 27.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress, to his friend in this place, dated Philadelphia, January 24th, 1800.

"The report of a revolution in Paris is this morning contradicted in a New-York paper—we hear that our commi-
oners have arrived in Paris and have sanguinary hopes that an amicable treaty will be effected—until the result of their mission is known, not much business of importance will be discussed for decision—the motion for reducing the army was negatived by a majority of twenty—the sedition law (commonly called so,) on a motion to repeal the second section, was debated with considerable warmth, but finally lost—The report of the committee to whom was referred the complaint of Mr. Randolph on a breach of privilege is now under discussion."

The legislature of Virginia, with their wonted magnanimity and that liberality so accordant with found principles and virtuous views, have taken up the communications of the several states hostile to them on the alien and sedition laws; and in an able, dispassionate, and minute report, have discussed the objections to their opinions. The report consists of 91 pages octavo, cloth printing. From the 57th page, we extract the following luminous and incontrovertible arguments:

[We commenced the publication of the report in our paper No. 699, without knowing its extent; as the following arguments form a summary of the whole, we shall decline the continuation as we flatter ourselves that this will be more acceptable to our readers, than to voluminous publication.]

"1. The constitution supposes that the president, the congress, and each of its houses, may not discharge their trusts, either from defect of judgement, or other causes. Hence, they are all made responsible to their constituents at the returning periods of election, and the president, who is singly entrusted with very great powers, is, as a further guard, subjected to an intermediate impeachment.

"2. Should it happen, as the constitution supposes it may happen, that either of these branches of the government, may not have duly discharged its trust it is natural and proper, that according to the cause and degree of their faults, they should be brought into contempt or disrepute, and incur the hatred of the people.

"3. Whether it has, in any case happened, that the proceedings of either, or all of those branches, evinces such a violation of their duty as to justify a contempt, a disrepute, or hatred among the people, can only be determined by a free examination thereof and a free communication among the people thereon.

"4. When ever it may have actually happened, that proceedings of this sort are chargeable on all or either of the branches of the government, it is the duty as well as right of intelligent and faithful citizens to discuss and promulge themselves, as well to controul them by the censorship of the public opinions, as to promote a remedy according to the rules of the constitution. And it cannot be avoided, that those who apply the remedy must feel, in some degree, a contempt or hatred against the transgressing party.

"5. As the act was passed in July 14, '98, and it is to be in force until March 3, 1801, it was of course, that during its continuance two elections of the entire house of representatives, an election of two thirds of the senate, and an election of a president, were to take place.

"6. That consequently, during all these elections, intended by the constitution to preserve the purity, or to purge the faults of the administration, the great remedial rights of the people were to be exercised, and the responsibility of their public agents to be screened, under the penalties of this act.

"May it not be asked of every intelligent friend to the liberties of his country, whether the power exercised in such an act as this, ought not to produce great and universal alarm? whether a rigid execution of such an act, in time past, would not have repressed that information and communication among the people, which is indispensable to the just exercise of their electoral rights? and whether such an act, if made perpetual, and enforced with rigour, would not, in time to come, either destroy our free system of government, or prepare a convulsion that might prove equally fatal to it."

WANTED.

A quantity of well cleaned

FLAX-SEED,

by Maclean & Poyzer.

Lexington, 19, Feb. 1800

NOTICE.
WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on the 10th day of April next, at a court-house in the town of Nashville, State of Tennessee,
The building a Brick Court-House,
in full town, forty feet square in the clear, two story high. Any person inclining to undertake the same, may see a plan of said house by application to either of the commissioners. If wanted, about five hundred dollars upon closing the contract, will be advanced. Bond and sufficient security will be required.
John M. Nairn,
John Coleman,
John Coleman,
John Coleman,
John Coleman,
John Coleman,
7th February, 1835.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDOR.
ON Saturday the 15th day of March, at the late dwelling house of George Taylor deceased, a 75 gallon still, with several stills and a wheel for grinding corn, will be given, the purchaser must pay down the balance of the purchase money at the time of sale. At the same time and place will be hired several negroes for one year.
Mary Taylor, adm'r.
February 22d, 1835.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near mouth of Hickman, Jefferson county, two straws; one a bay horse, about thirteen hands high, a star in his forehead, no brands, with a bell on, appraised to \$100.—The other, a gray filly, upwards of two years old, no brand about her, fourteen hands high, appraised to 90.
Henry Bruner.

KENTUCKY.
Ohio county, to wit.
February court of quarter sessions, 1835.
Samuel McGraw, complainant,
against
The heirs of John May and John Harvey, defendants,
in a Caveat.
THE defendants, John May's heirs, and John Harvey's, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not the heirs of said John May, and that the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Tuesday in June next, and answer the complainant's caveat; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, for two months successively, and published at the door of John Atherton's house from Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.
A Copy. Teles.
Aquila Field, C. o. C.

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.
RANDOLPH COUNTY, IL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of John Edgar, esquire, against the goods chattels and effects, rights and credits of John Marshall hall, and that unless the said John Marshall hall appear, by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.
John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.
Kaskaskia, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

NOTICE.
I SHALL attend on the 28th day of this inst. with commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, to establish the calls of an entry made in the following words: May 24th, 1782 John Davis, affiance enters 420 acres upon a pre-emption warrant, lying on the east side of a branch of Stancor fork, including the said Davisway improvement; at the house of Aaron Freeman, and proceed to take sundry depositions, for the establishment of said claim, and to do such other acts as I shall deem necessary and according to law.
Isaac Glenkenbeard.
February 3d, 1835.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
ON Friday the 28th day of March next, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated new three story brick house and lot of ground on which it is erected, at present occupied by Dr. Gano—together with the improvements, consisting of a two story brick kitchen; also a smoke-house, &c. As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more particular description may be unnecessary.
A satisfactory title, and possession, can be given immediately, and the terms of the sale known by application to the subscriber. A part payment in cash must be made on the day of sale, or within a day or two thereafter.
George W. Field,
at John Pennington's, Lexington.
Kentucky, 7th February, 1835.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, on Clearcreek, a bay horse colt, two years old this spring, with a small star in his forehead, appraised to 60.
William Young.
December 20th, 1799.
N. B. This advertisement was left in the printing office for publication, in April 1799, and through accident was lost which is the reason why it has not been published sooner.
W. Y.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clark county, on the waters of Stoner, one forel horse, 5 years old last spring, with a small star, no brand perceivable, fourteen hands and a half high, with a small bell on, appraised to 150.
Also a dark bay mare, three years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, some saddle spots, no brand perceivable, appraised to 120.
God Glover.

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.
RANDOLPH COUNTY, IL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas, for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of James Edgar, against the goods chattels and effects, rights and credits of Robert Greer, late of the same county, and that unless the said Robert Greer, shall appear by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.
John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.
Kaskaskia, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.
RANDOLPH COUNTY, IL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas, for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of Philip Kaskaskia, against the goods chattels and effects, rights and credits of Andrew Fagot, late of the same county, and that unless the said Andrew Fagot shall appear, by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.
John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.
Kaskaskia, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.
PARIS, November 12.
Central administration of the department of the Seine, to their fellow citizens.

Citizens,
It is not in vain that you have taken part with us in our hopes. It is not in vain that you have placed for honorable confidence in the measures taken to secure a better order of things. The law passed at St. Cloud by the legislative body, in the night between the ninth and 10th, and which was proclaimed yesterday in this commune, affords a certain pledge of our prosperity. How much must not this prosperity appear secured to you, when you see citizens Sieyes, Roger Ducos and Buonaparte, invested with the ancient and commanding title of "consuls of the republic," in the plenitude of directorial power.

These citizens, you well know, have the courage that distinguishes virtuous magistrates, and are worthy by their genius, their talents and their found integrity, of your entire confidence. With what satisfaction do you not behold your consuls specially charged "to organize all parts of the administration, to re-establish internal tranquility, and to procure a solid and honorable peace."—(Art. 3, of the law.)

In fine you will find all the pledges you could desire for your security in the formation and composition of the two committees charged each by the consuls and charged to prepare changes to be made in the organic dispositions of the constitution, the vices and inconveniences of which have been felt from experience.—(Art. 11th.)

We ought also to place before your eyes the text of the 14th article of the same law. It will serve to inform you of the nature and object of the changes pointed out in the preceding articles. These changes can have only for their end to consolidate, guarantee, and inviolably consecrate the sovereignty of the French people, the republic one an indivisible representative system, the division of its powers, liberty, equality, security, property.

This law, citizens, is the pledge of public felicity. It provides also, as we announced, all the means for its reformation. The public treasury has already received offers of money. Those who hesitated to make the sacrifices which the country expects from all its children, announce with eagerness we may reckon on the devotion; and those who in consequence of our long misfortunes, have been placed in a situation that rendered it impossible for them to make new offers, expect with a just confidence an amelioration of their fate.

Public faith will be no more violated. All the sources of industry and commerce will spring up again with the signal proofs of public confidence, and each of us is at length going to find in his labour the means not only of providing his subsistence, but of increasing his enjoyments and his fortune.

(Signed)
LE COUTEULX, president,
SAHATIER,
SAUZAR,
DAVORES,
GUIMBAUT, administrators.
REAL COMMISSARY of the government.
HOUEYER, sec. general,

The following address was sent by the minister of war to all the generals in chief, generals of divisions, &c. &c. together with the oath of fidelity to the republic, founded on the triple basis of equality, liberty, and the representative system; by them administered to the troops under their respective commands.

The minister at war to the armies, Comrades,
Being appointed minister at war, I accepted the office solely from the desire of being useful to the brave men who have founded liberty, and who have cemented the republic with their blood, and by numberless sacrifices.

My heart has bled for the sufferings you have endured.
I am far from concealing from myself the dangers and the difficulties that encumber the important functions which I have to discharge; but I shall be upheld and animated in the performance of them, by the ardent zeal which I feel to put an end to your privations. I will employ only republicans worthy of the national confidence, and the vigor of their sentiments and the vigor of their talents.

My sole reward, if I have the happiness to succeed, will be to return to your ranks when the season will permit the opening of military operations, and of a new career of your glory, and by my present services, to found some title to your gratitude and esteem.

(Signed)
ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

November 13.
Letter from the minister for foreign affairs to the foreign ministers, Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that the consuls of the French republic have taken into their hands the reins of government. Our foreign agents will immediately receive an order to make the same notification to the government at which they reside. The political relations with other nations the diplomatic relations of its government with other governments, remain the same; only that the brilliant union of the wishes of all, seconded by the enlightened, energetic, and unanimous direction which will be given to the public force, by infusing for the future the destinies of the French republic, ought to raise in the estimation of foreign governments the value of the political relations which connect them with us.

Receive &c. (Signed) REINHARD.

November 3.
The Minister at war, to the Citizen Conscrip.

"Conscriptra,
"The wants of the country call you to its standards—honor and the love of liberty are your guides."

"Your brethren in arms have founded the Republic—at the first signal of the coalition they flew to arms—they equalled the bravest veterans by their courage and brilliant actions."

"Those veterans expect you in their ranks, in order to endure them the fruit of their labors."

"You will for peace—the road which leads to it is that of victory."

"Peace will assure happiness to your families."

"To arms, conscriptra!—march your battalions—point out those who endeavor to withdraw themselves from the honorable duties to which the country calls them—"

"The Consuls of the Republic indignant at the state of absolute want in which the defenders of the country were left; are incessantly occupied with the means of providing for your wants."

"I shall use every exertion in my power for the prompt execution of their orders, and to fulfil that duty which is so delightful to my soul."

"A. BERTHIER."

The Consul to the French.

PARIS, 8th Nov. 12.
The constitution of the 3d year, has perished. It knew how neither to protect your rights, or support the multiplied attacks deprived forever of the respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the Republic between them. France at length approached to the last term of a general disorganization.

The patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed—Every thing that could serve you—every thing that remained pure in the national representation, is united under the banners of Liberty.

France! The Republic has re-established, and replaced in Europe in the rank which she never should have lost; will proceed to realize all the hopes of citizens, and will accomplish its own glorious destiny.

Take with us the oath which we have made, "to be faithful to the Republic, one and indivisible, founded upon equality, liberty, and the representative system."

By the consuls of the Republic,
ROGER DUCOS,
BUONAPARTE,
SIEYES.

(A true Copy.)
HAGUES-BERNARD MARAT, sec. gen.

THE CONSULATE.
Proclamation of the Commander in Chief, BONAAPARTE.

November 10, 11 o'clock at night.
On my return to Paris I found a division reigning amongst all the constituted authorities. There was no agreement but on one single point—That the constitution was null and void, and could by no means effect the salvation of our liberties: All the parties came to me, confided to me their deliques, unveiled their secrets; and demanded my support: I refused to be a man of any party. The council of Ancients invited me, and I answered to their call. A plan of general reformation had been concerted by me, in whom the nation is accustomed to see the defenders of its freedom and equality, and property. This plan demanded a calm and liberal examination, free from every influence of fear—The Council of Ancients resolved in consequence that the fittings of the Legislative body should be removed to St. Cloud, and charged me with a disposition of the force necessary to secure its independence. I owed my fellow citizens to the soldiers who are now perishing in our armies and to the national glory, acquired at the price of their blood, to accept of this command.

The councils being at St. Cloud, the Republican troops guaranteed their safety from without, but within affairs had established the reign of terror. Several members of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with poignards and fire arms, circulated around them nothing but menaces of death. The plans which were about to be developed were laid aside, the majority was disorganized, the most intrepid actors were disconcerted, & the intuity of every wise proposition was made evident. I bore my indignation and my grief to the Council of Ancients. I demanded of them to enforce the execution of their generous designs. I represented to them the maladies of their country, from which those designs originated. They joined themselves with me, by giving new testimonies of their uniform wishes.

I then repaired to the Council of Five Hundred without arms, and my head uncovered, such as I had been received and applauded by the Ancients. I wished to recall to the majority their wishes, and to assure them of their power. The poignards which threatened the Deputies were instantly raised against their Deliverer. Twenty assassins threw themselves upon me, and fought my breast. The grenadiers of the Legislative Body, whom I had left at the door of the hall, came up and placed themselves between me and my assassins.—One of these brave grenadiers, named Thiers, had his clothes struck through with a dagger. They succeeded in beating me away.

At this time the cry of "law, was raised against the Defender of the law. It was the furious cry of all those against the force which was defined to sustain them. They pressed around the president, threatened him to his life, and with arms in their hands, ordered him to decree the end of the procession of the law. Being informed of this circumstance, I gave orders to refuse him from their presence, and the grenadiers of the legislative body broke him out of the hall. Immediately after the preachers of the legislative body entered at the par de charge into the hall, and confided it to be evacuated.

The felons were intimidated, and disarmed themselves. The majority, released from their blows, entered freely and peacefully into the hall of sitting, heard the propositions which were made to them for the public utility, discussed, and made the salutary resolution which it is to become the new and provisional law of the Republic.

Friends! You will recognize, without doubt, in this conduct, the zeal of a Soldier of Liberty, and a Citizen devoted to the Republic. The ideas of preservation, protection and freedom immediately refused their place on the disposition of the nation who wished to oppress the consuls, and who, in making themselves the most odious of men, never ceased to be the most contemptible.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, Counter-Signed, BERTHIER.

MUNICH, November 20.
Prince Suvarrow has informed our elector, that he has orders to return to Russia, with the troops under his command.

AUGSBURG, November 20.
Almost all Suvarrow's adjutants have left this city. A division of Russia have crossed the Lech.

From the Lech, Nov. 24.
The whole of Suvarrow's army in position—tomorrow the head-quarters will proceed from Augsburg, and from thence will march for Poland.

BOSTON, January 25.
PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!
The British Lion crouches to the French Cock.

Yesterday arrived the British Genl. Sir, Capt. Galtin 35 days from London, belonging to St. Martin. The letters by this vessel, (for the papers are all smuggled from us) are to December 1st, one of which, from the house of Maitland, announces "that a hidden peace will take place." Another letter says "that peace will not only be fought after, but with sincerity, to ensure it. The misfortune of our affairs has been to deprecate peace as the greatest calamity that could befall the king and his ministers, it must now be pursued as the greatest blessing to the people, who are all open-mouthed in the difference of the Holland expedition—what dreadful reverses—that unbounded optimism has at last assented the nation to a truce of the dagger into the frantic projects of ministers has plunged the country. We have now to be content to humiliate ourselves in adversity, there is only a choice of humiliation left us."

